

**A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON PROMISING UTTERANCES
IN SOME MOVIE MANUSCRIPTS**



RESEARCH PAPER

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment on Requirement
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

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TESTIMONY

Here with, I testify that in this research paper, there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work, which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of university, nor there are opinions or master pieces which have been written or published by others except those in which the writing are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence, later, it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will hold fully responsible for that.

Surakarta, April 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Herdini', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Herdini Pudjilestari

SUMMARY

HERDINI PUDJILESTARI. A 320 060 283. A **SOCIO-PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON PROMISING UTTERANCES IN SOME MOVIE MANUSCRIPTS**. RESEARCH PAPER: SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2012.

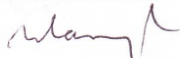
This research paper has three problem statements. There are (1) the syntactic form of promising utterances, (2) the intention of promising utterances and (3) the reason of promising utterances. The aims of this research paper are to describe syntactic form, to identify the type of the sentence, to examine the intentions of utterances and to explain the reasons of utterances.

The writer employs the descriptive qualitative as the type of the research. The object of the research is promising utterances in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*. The data source of this research is *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts. The method of collecting the data is observation. The analysis of the type of the sentences is by using Frank's theory. The analysis of the intentions is by using socio-pragmatics and speech act: locution, illocution and the perlocution act.

The results of the research paper are: (1) there are three kinds of type of sentence. They are 81,8% of declarative sentences, 13,6% of imperative sentence and 4,5% of interrogative sentence. (2) there are five intentions of the speakers. They are 13,6% of intention to command, 4,5% of intentions to request, 22,8% of intention to assure, 50% of intention to affirm and 13,6 of intention to describe. (3) there are eight reasons of the speakers. They are 22,8% of showing responsibility, 18,2% of showing angry, 13,6 of showing relationship, 4,5% of showing affection, 22,8% of showing hope, 4,5% of showing teasing, 4,5% of showing misunderstanding and 9,2% of showing attention.

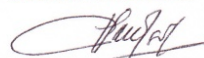
Keywords: socio-pragmatics, promising utterances, syntactic forms, speech act, SPEAKING formula, movie manuscripts.

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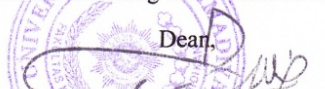
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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

According to Levinson (2000:

5) “Pragmatics is the study of language usage”. As stated above, pragmatics cannot be separated from the context. Sometimes, the meaning of particular words or utterances might be sound out of sense, but actually those words are correct in the communication. Pragmatics involves five focuses of the study; they are deixis, entailment, presupposition, implicature, and speech act.

Socio-pragmatics is one kind of general pragmatic branch which combines sociology and pragmatics, where it is conducted on the reality of cooperative principle and politeness principle which operates in different cultures or language communities, in different social situation, among different social classes. According to Leech (1999: 10) “socio-pragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics”.

Speech act is the one of pragmatic principles or the aspect of language studied in pragmatics. According to Austin (in Wardaugh, 2000: 281) “Speech act changes in

some way the conditions that exist in the world”. According to Levinson (2000: 236) “Austin isolates three basic senses in which in saying one is doing something”. The three basic: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In speech act, too, there are some types or classification: representative utterance, directives utterance, expressive utterance, declarative utterance and commissive utterance. Commissive utterance is a kind of speech acts that the speaker used to make a commit for the future. Holmes (2001: 260), he states that commissive utterance shows about promising and threatening utterance. Commissive expresses what the speaker intends. In using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the real feeling fit the words through the speaker. According to Wardaugh (2000: 285) “In contrast to Austin, who focuses his attention on how speakers realize their intention in speaking, Searle focuses on how listeners respond to utterances”. Here, someone tries to get figure out how the other people are using a particular utterance.

Research Paper Organization

The writer arranges this paper into five chapters to make it is easy to understand the content of the paper. They are, Chapter I, Introduction, consists of Background of the Study, Previous of the Study, Problem of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, and Research Paper Organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It deals with the notion of Pragmatics and Socio-Pragmatics (notion of Pragmatics and Socio-Pragmatics, Principles of Pragmatics), Speech Act (notion of Speech Act, Kinds of Speech Act, and Classification of Speech Act), Notion of Promising Utterances, Form, Dell Hyme's Ethnography of Communication and Key Term Used in Movie.

Chapter III is Research Method representing Type of Research, Object of the Research, Data and Data Source, Methods of Collecting Data, and Method of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. The research finding will be elaborated

into the form of the data of promising utterances, the intentions of promising utterances and the reasons of promising utterances.

UNDERLYING THEORY

The Ethnography of Communication is proposed by Dell Hyme in which he has theory is used to describe about the reason of speaker using certain utterances. He proposed the theory in the abbreviation of speaking.

S - Setting and Scene of speech
It is the background of situation of communication setting in the place and time of communications events scene is abstract psychological setting, or cultural definition of the occasion

P - Participant
It is a combination between the speaker and listener, persons in the communication (addressor and addressee), or sender-receiver of the messages. They have certain social role in conversation.

E - Ends
It is the aims of objectives that will be achieved in the communication or in certain conversation

A - Act Sequence

It relates to the form and contents (topic) of the utterance, the language, and the vocabulary that are really used by the speaker, the ways they use those language or vocabulary, and the correlation between topic and language variation.

K - Key

It relates to the manner and behaviour of the speakers or hearer when they use a language in the communication, whether they talk freely, seriously, angrily, clearly, sarcastically, ignorance, nervously, crudely, etc. This aspect also includes nonverbal language such as body movement.

I - Instrument

It relates to the media of communication.

N - Norms

It relates to the norm or special property that inherent in communication seen by other person not involved in the communication.

G - Genre

It relates to type, form, or variation of utterances.

RESEARCH METHOD

The technique of analyzing data is comparing method. In this

case, she compares between the form of the data, socio-pragmatics theory of Leech, speech act theory of Austin (in Levinson) and Searle (in Wardaugh), and SPEAKING formula theory of Hymes (in Wardaugh), especially the promising utterances. It is conducted as the following procedures.

1. Describing the forms of the data of promising utterances in some movie manuscripts by refering the type of sentence.
2. Examining the intentions of promising utterances in some movie manuscripts by using Austin's theory (speech act theory: locution act, illocution act and perlocution act).
3. Explaining the reasons of promising utterance in some movie manuscripts by using Dell Hyme's Ethnography of Communication (SPEAKING formula).

DATA ANALYSIS

This reseacrh finding has different with the previous study. The first previous study, she used SPEAKING formula to find the

intention of the apology and forgiveness utterances in Twilight movie manuscripts. In this research, the writer used SPEAKING formula by Hymes to find the reason of promising utterances.

The finding of this research has some similarities from the previous study. The first previous study and the second previous study used socio-pragmatics analysis and used movie manuscript as the source data and data. The first previous study and this research analyzed the problem focus on form of the utterances in movie manuscripts. The second previous study and this research analyzed the problem focus on the intention of utterances in movie manuscripts. The first previous study and this research analyzed the form of the utterances especially the type of the sentence. The second previous study and this research analyzed the intention of the utterances. And, the second previous study used speech act theory to find the intention and this research used speech act theory to analysis the reason of the utterances.

There are some differences in this research and the previous study. The first study analyzed the implicature and the politeness the utterances. The second previous study analyzed the kinds of expressive the apology and forgiveness utterances. This research analyzed the intention using speech act theory and the reason using SPEAKING formula by Hymes. It is different with the second previous study because she used speech act theory to analysis the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness utterances and analyzed the intention using SPEAKING formula by Hymes.

The first previous study, she analyzed three of problem: the form of abusive utterances, the implicature and the politeness of abusive utterances in in comedy movie manuscripts, *The Pacifier*. First, she found there are four type of sentence in that movie. There are 24 data (64,86%) of declarative sentence, 8 data (21,62%) of interrogative sentence, 3 data (8,11%) of imperative sentence and 2 data (5,41%) of exclamatory sentence.

Second, she found the implicature of abusive utterances. There are two kinds of implicature from 37 data: conventional and conversational implicature. There are 6 data (16,22%) of conventional implicature and 31 data of conversational implicature. There are five type of abusive utterances in conventional implicature: name-calling, accusing and ablaming, judging and criticizing, undermining and ordering. And, there are nine type of the conversational implicature: name-calling, denial, trivializing, accusing and blaming, withholding, discounting, judging and criticizing, undermining and blocking. The third, she analyzed the politeness pattern of abusive utterances in comedy movie manuscripts. She found three type of politeness strategy: 18 data (48,65%) of bald-on record, 11 data (29,62%) of positive politeness and 8 data (21,62%) of off record.

The second previous study analyzed, she analyzed two of problem: the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness utterances and the intention of apology and forgiveness the utterances in *Twilight*

movie manuscripts. The first, She used speech act theory (the locution, illocution and prelocution act) to find the kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness. She found three kinds of expressive apology and forgiveness: 1 datum (3,33%) of condoling, 28 data (93,34%) of regretting and 1 datum (3,33%) of requesting forgiveness. And second, she used SPEAKING formula by Hyme (Setting and scene, Participant, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentality, Norms, Genre) to find the intention apology and forgiveness. She found eight of intention of employing apology and forgiveness utterances: 1 datum (3,33%) of showing impression, 8 data (26,67%) of showing guilty, 13 data (43,33%) of showing regret, 1 datum (3,33%) of showing acceptance of blame, 2 data (6,67%) of showing request of forgiveness, 2 data (6,67%) of showing respect, 2 data (6,67%) of showing being affraid and 1 datum (3,33%) of showing close relationship.

This research, the writer analyzed three of problem: the forms of the data, the intentions and the reasons of promising utterances in

some movie manuscripts. The first, the writer analyzed the forms of the data to find the type of sentences in some movie manuscripts. She found two of the type of sentence: declarative sentence and interrogative sentence. there are 18 data (81,8%) of declarative sentence, 3 data (13,6%) of imperative sentence and 1 datum (4,5%) of interrogative sentence in some movie manuscripts. The second, she analyzed the intentions of promising utterances in some movie manuscripts using speech act theory (locution, illocution and perlocution). She found four kinds of intention of promising utterances in some movie manuscripts. There are 3 (13,6%) to command of promising utterances. There is 1 datum (13,6%) to request of promising utterances, 4 data (18,2%) to assure of promising utterances, 11 data (50%) to affirm of promising utterances and 3 data (13,6%) to describe of promising utterances. The third, she analyzed the reasons of promising utterances in some movie manuscripts using SPEAKING formula by Hymes. She found seven kinds of reason of

promising utterances in some movie manuscripts. There are 5 (22,8%) of promising utterances which showing responsibility. There are 4 (18,2%) of promising utterances which showing angry. There are 3 (13,6%) of promising utterances which showing relationship. There is 1 datum (4,5%) of promising utterances which showing affection. There are 5 (22,8%) of promising utterances which showing hope. There is 1 datum (4,5%) of promising utterances which showing teasing. There is 1 datum (4,5%) of promising utterances which showing misunderstanding. There are 2 data (9,1%) of promising utterances which showing attention.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analyzing the promising utterances in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts, the writer draws several conclusion, they are:

1. Related to the Form of the Data

From twenty two data of promising utterances found in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts, there are 18 data (81,8%) of declarative sentence, 3 data (13,6%) of imperative sentences and 1 datum (4,5%) of interrogative sentence. As the result, a promising utterance in the form of declarative sentence is the speaker mostly addresses toward the hearer (81,8%).

It can be concluded that most of them, the declarative sentence is the dominant frequency that appear in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts because in conversation between two people or more, they usually used declarative sentence when they are talking about what happen in around them.

2. Related to the Intention of the Data

Based on the result above, the writer found four type of intention in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts by using speech act theory. The intentions of the promising utterances are: the intention to command, request, to assure, to affirm and to describe. The intention to command is a promise that the speakers says to the hearer to do something for herhim. The intention to request is a promise that has a purpose to ask someone to do something in the future. The intention to assure is a promise that has purpose to make someone believes what the speaker says and that the speaker willll do something to prove it. The intention to affirm is a promise of someone to make something clear and there is no misunderstanding or miscommunication. The intention to describe is a promise to someone to make the

conversation be more intelligibly and and there is no misunderstanding or miscommunication.

This research, there are three (13,6%) promising utterances which “to command”. There is one (4,5%) promising utterances which “to request” to the hearer. There are four (18,2%) promising utterances which “to assure” to the hearer. There are eleven (50%) promising utterances which “to affirm” to the hearer. And the last, there are three (13,6%) promising utterances which to describe to the hearer. As the result, a promising utterance in the form of intention to affirm is the speaker mostly addresses toward to the hearer (50%).

3. Related to the Reason of the Use of Promising

The reason of promising utterances found in *How To Train Your Dragon*, *Kung Fu Panda*, *I Am Sam*, *The Next Three Days*, *Vanilla Sky*, and *Swordfish* movie manuscripts

by using SPEAKING formula by Hymes, there are seven type of reason: showing responsibility, showing angry, showing relationship, showing affection, showing hope, showing teasing and showing misunderstanding.

This reaserch, there are 5 (22,8%) of promising utterances which showing responsibility. There are 4 (18,2%) of promising utterances which showing angry. There are 3 (13,6%) of promising utterances which showing relationship. There is a datum (4,5%) of promising utterances which showing affection. There are 5 (22,8%) of promising utterances which showing hope. There is a datum (4,5%) of promising utterances which showing teasing. There is a datum (4,5%) promising utterances which showing misunderstanding. There are 2 data (9,1%) of promising utterances which showing attention. As the result, a promising utterance in the

reason showing angry (22,8%) and showing affection (22,8%) is the speaker's mostly addresses toward to the hearer.

Suggestion

Based on the research finding above, the writer suggest:

1. For the Students

The students of language, especially of English Departement to improve their knowledge about linguistics, espically of socio-pragmatics in analysis the utterances in movie manuscripts or other interesting media or data. They have to learn harder about promising utterances in the form, the intention and the reason and more understand about socio-pragmatics completely.

They have liberty to ask the teacher if they have understanding yet about the material in linguistics. So, they will more understand and improve their knowledges.

2. For the Teachers

It can be references to teach their students knowledge, especially in the form of the

utterances, the intention and the resason of the utterances in movie manuscripts or other interesting media or data. The teacher should give the students motivation and spirit to make them interest to learn about linguistics, especially socio-pragmatics and they can understand about the utterances in many context or aspect in their live and their environment.

3. For the Other Researcher

The other researcher can use this research finding to analysis other object, other data source and data. They can analyze the implicature and politenes in promising utterances or analysis the meaning of the promising utterances in songs lyrics or other source data.

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